



# **PUBLIC HEALTH**

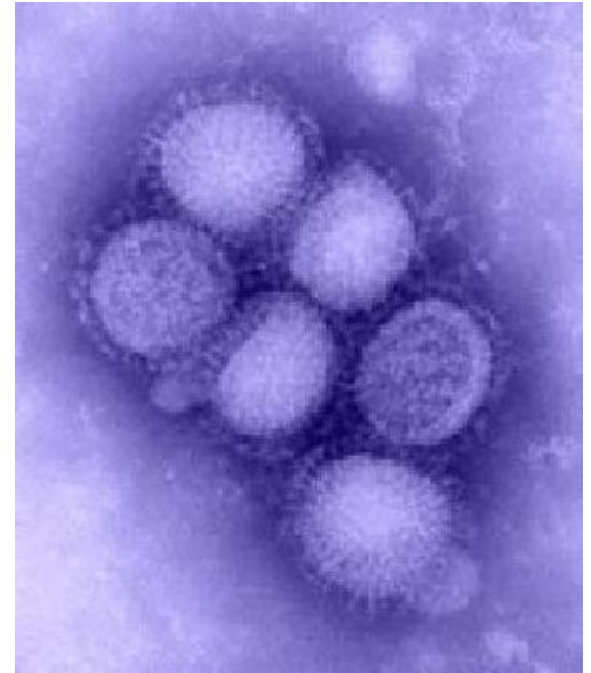
**ALWAYS WORKING FOR A SAFER AND  
HEALTHIER WASHINGTON**

**2009 H1N1 Influenza Virus**  
**Washington State Pandemic Influenza Summit**  
**September 8, 2009**

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**State Communicable Disease Epidemiologist**

## H1N1 (swine flu)

- What is it?
- How did it happen?
- Current situation.
- What we are doing.
- What you can do.



# What is influenza?

- **RESPIRATORY** illness due to influenza viruses that mutate & swap genes regularly
- Unlike most viruses, one influenza type (Influenza A virus) can sometimes infect multiple species (e.g., birds, pigs, humans)
- **NOT** cured with “traditional” antibiotics
- Usually, toddlers, kids & adolescents spread a lot of the infections and keep outbreaks going
- Usually, very young & older persons at risk for more severe disease, complications, & death
- Vaccination is primary & best form of disease control

# “Seasonal” VS “Pandemic”

Influenza A viruses **always** change

- **Seasonal flu epidemics each year**
  - Disease control: fine tune vaccine annually
  - One vaccine dose (immunity from last year's virus)

Rarely, influenza A virus changes **a lot**

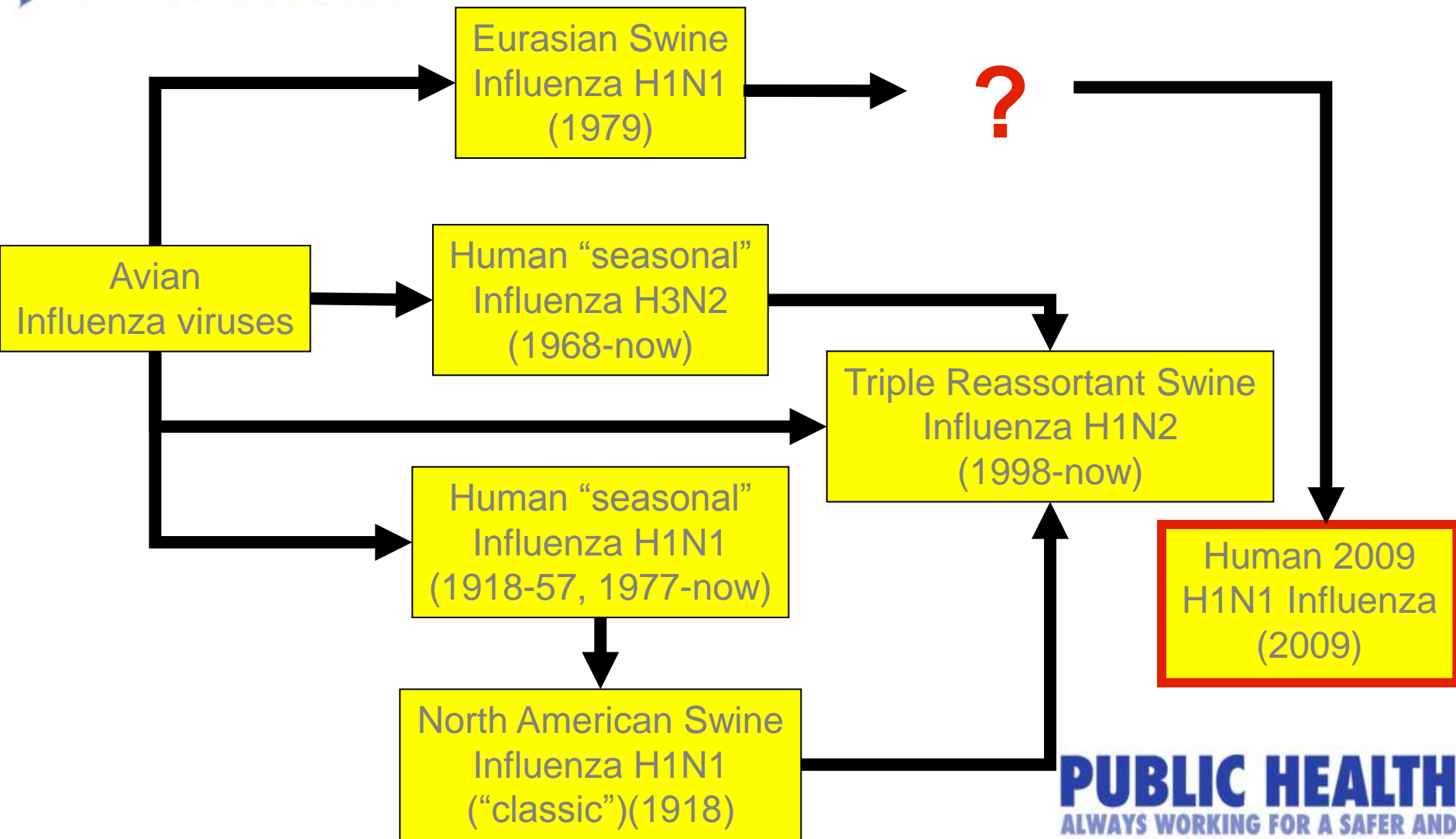
- **“Pandemic” (worldwide epidemic)**
  - Disease control: make new vaccine
  - Two doses (no residual immunity from last year)

**In April, 2009...**

- “two counties in southern California”
- “unique combination of gene segments”
- “neither child had contact with pigs”
- “different from human influenza A (H1N1)”
- “large proportion of the population may be susceptible”
- “possible human-to-human transmission of this new influenza virus has occurred”

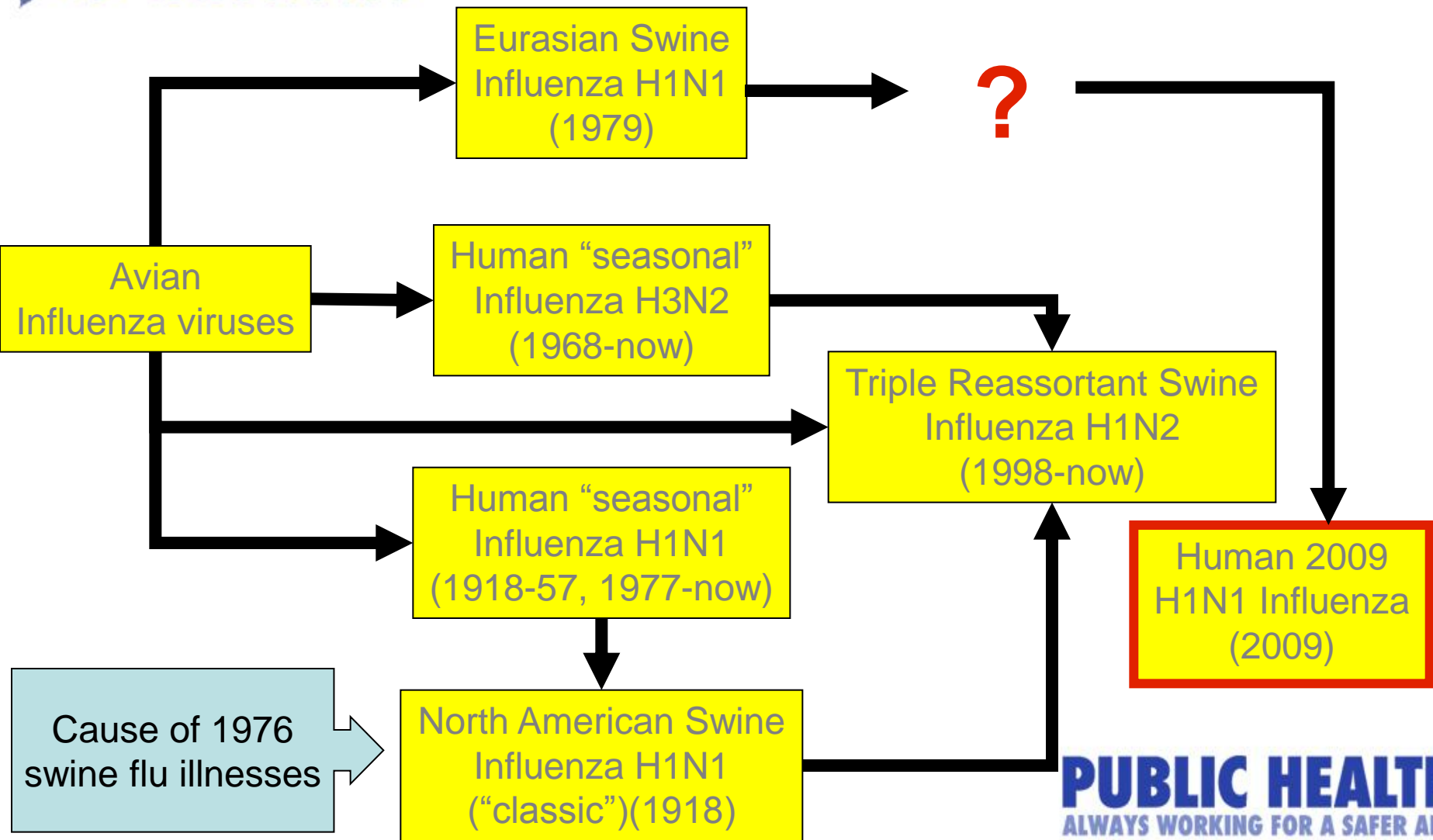
*“Swine Influenza A (H1N1) Infection in Two Children – Southern California, March-April 2009” (CDC MMWR, 4/21/09)*

## How did it happen?

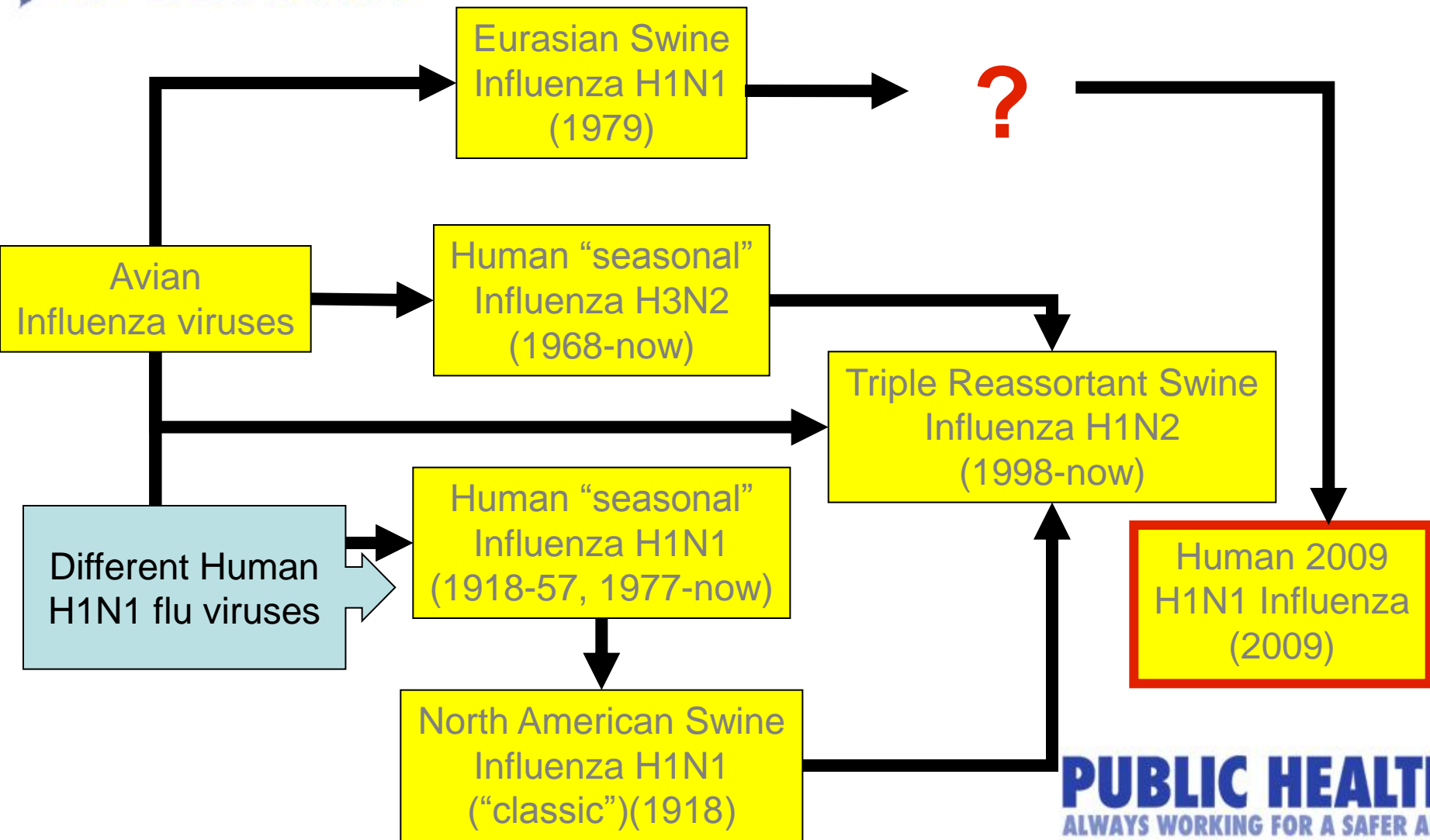




## How did it happen?

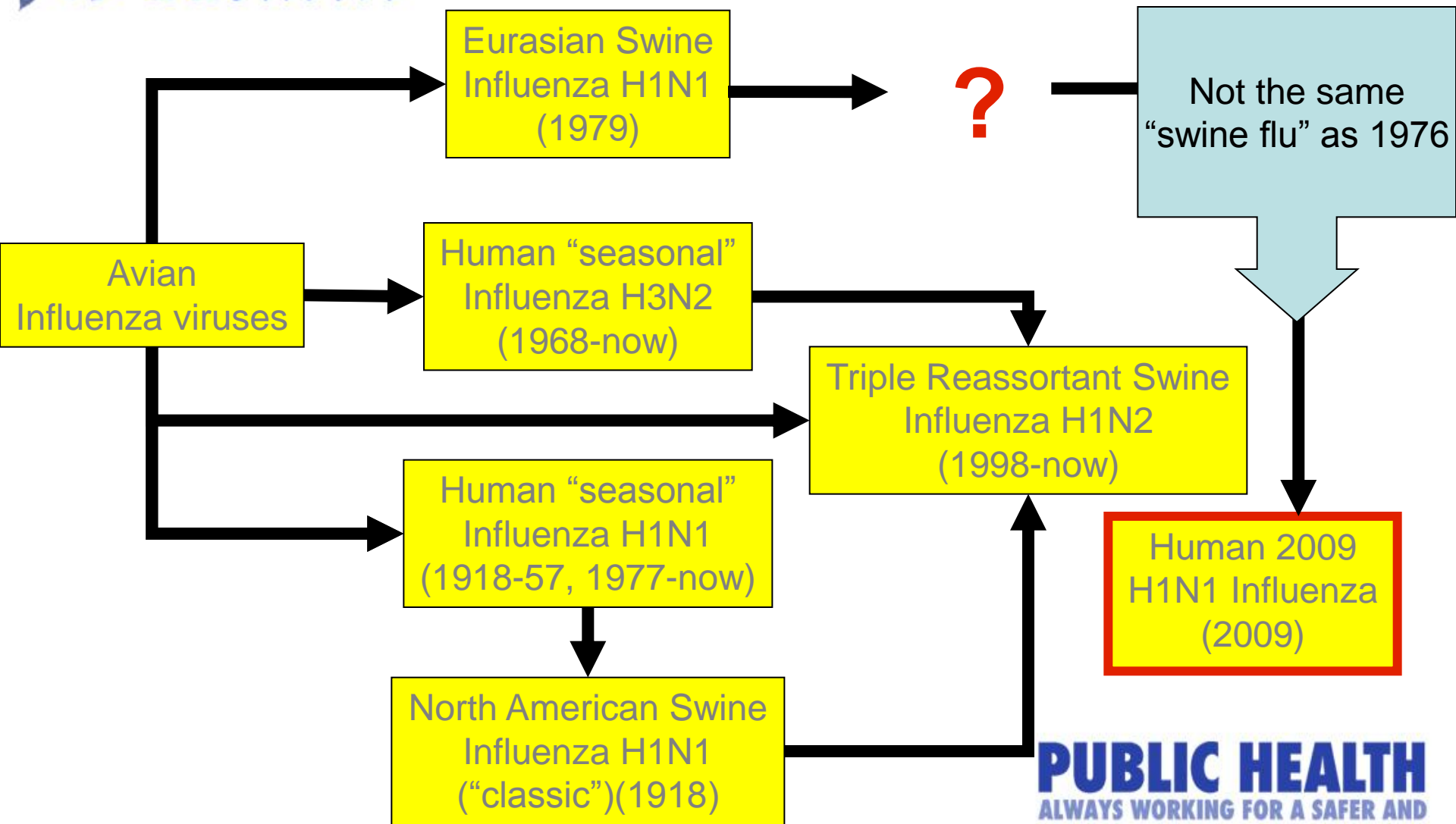


## How did it happen?





## How did it happen?



**First 576 cases of 2009 H1N1  
influenza reported to the  
Washington Department of Health**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Hospitalized</b>		
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
0 – 4	9	55	5
5 – 17	17	275	31
18 – 49	7	137	15
50 – 64	6	12	1
65+	2	2	0
Unknown	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>

## Current Status in Washington\*

- Since late May 2009, track fatal and hospitalized cases.
- 170 cases over 19 weeks.
- Increased impact on schools and businesses.

Hospitalizations – 156

72% between 5-64 years old

Deaths – 14

93% between 5-64 years old

**\* As of August 31, 2009**

# U.S. Situation Report

Estimated 2 million infections through August 2009

- ~8,900 hospitalizations & ~ 560 deaths\*
  - ~0.5% of hospitalized persons with influenza die (*Seasonal flu mortality rate is ~10-15%*)
  - 75% hospitalizations: people less than 50 years old
  - 60% of deaths: people less than 50 years old

\* *As of August 22, 2009*





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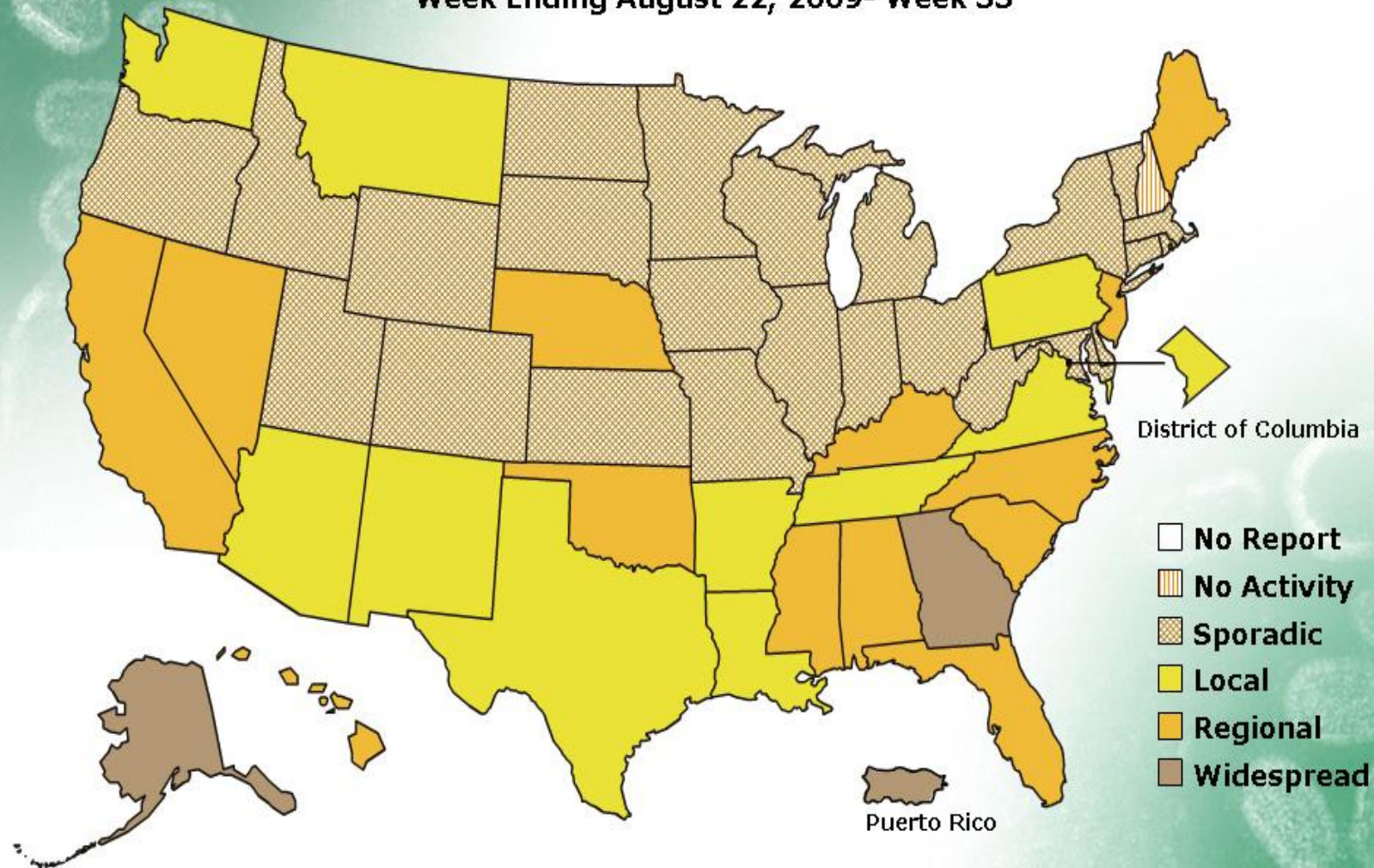


# FLUVIEW



**A Weekly Influenza Surveillance Report Prepared by the Influenza Division**  
**Weekly Influenza Activity Estimates Reported by State and Territorial Epidemiologists\***

**Week Ending August 22, 2009- Week 33**



## 2009-2010 Influenza Season begins late August 2009

# International Situation Report

## Mexico

- ~5% of hospitalized flu pneumonia cases die
- 5-59 years old: ~85% deaths / ~70% severe flu cases

## South America

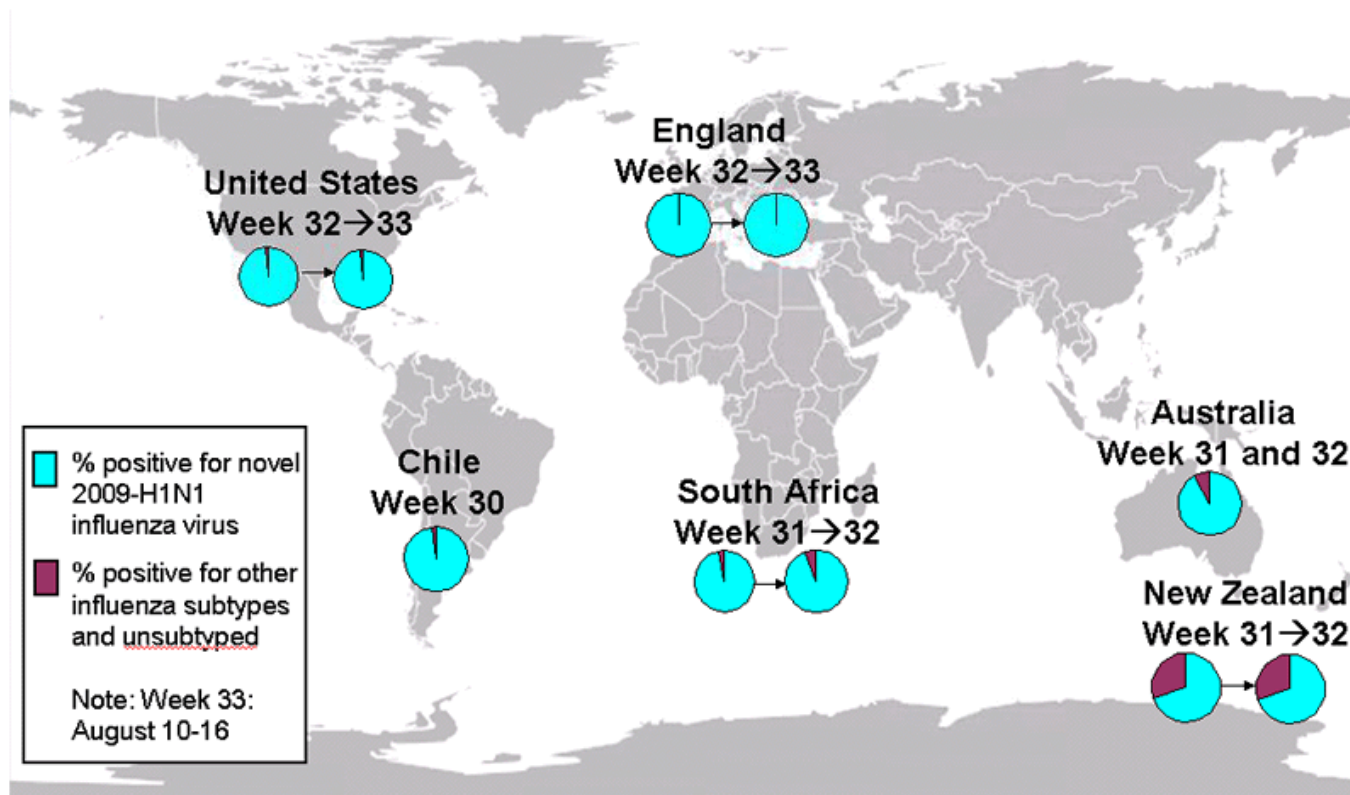
- ~ 1,100 deaths in South America
- 2009 H1N1 influenza virus is predominant flu virus circulating

## Worldwide

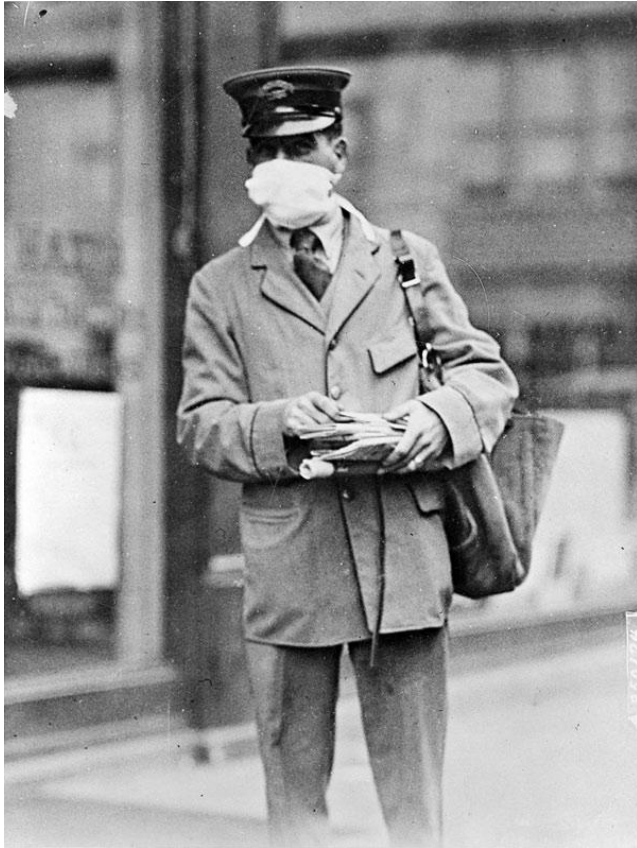
- WHO: Activity picking up again in 2<sup>nd</sup> week of August 2009
- 12 cases of Tamiflu-resistance
- Some countries, high hospitalization rates



## Co-circulation of Novel and Seasonal Influenza A Viruses – Epidemiology Weeks 30-33



Bottom line: Worldwide, more than 95% of Influenza A virus isolates are the new “2009 H1N1 virus”



**What's going to  
happen this fall?**

## Situation in Fall 2009

**Human**  
Influenza H3N2  
(1968-now)

**Human** “seasonal”  
Influenza H1N1  
(1918-57, 1977-now)

Two “seasonal” influenza viruses

**Human** “pandemic”  
Influenza H1N1  
(2009)

One “pandemic” influenza virus

## National Estimates

Factor	Seasonal Influenza Averages	2009 H1N1
Deaths per 100 influenza illnesses	0.1-0.2	0.1
Hospitalizations per 100 influenza illnesses	1	1
Attack Rate	5-20%	30-50%
Deaths/year	~36,000	30,000-90,000 (PROJECTED)
Age Distribution of Deaths	90+% of deaths $\geq$ 65 yrs	90+% of deaths < 65 yrs

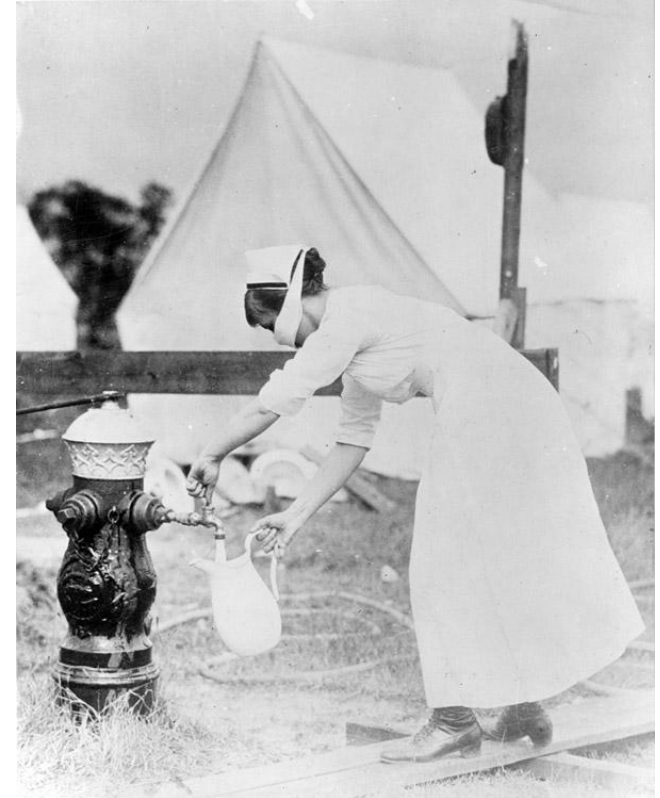
## What if 1957 & 1968 Pandemics Happened in Washington Today?\*

Age group	Similar to 1957 pandemic			Similar to 1968 pandemic		
	ILI	Hosp	Deaths	ILI	Hosp	Deaths
0-19	729K	7.3K	650	700K	7K	630
20-39	520K	5.2K	520	610K	6.1K	610
40-59	423K	4.2K	440	749K	7.5K	780
60-79	168K	1.7K	180	306K	3.1K	340
80+	45K	0.5K	50	67K	0.6K	70
Total	1.9M	18.9K	~1800	2.4M	24.3K	~2400

\*In the absence of vaccine & other community mitigation factors

# Summary of 2009 H1N1

- It's not going away.
- Not a 1918-like scenario.
- Severe illness and death rates similar to seasonal influenza but more people will get sick.
- Relatively stable virus.
- Highest risk for illness: children, adolescents and adults over 50 with pre-existing medical conditions.





## What we can do...

**Vaccine is our most  
effective influenza  
control option.**





## Current Vaccine Situation\*

- Estimated initial delivery date is mid-October:
    - 45 million doses nationally; 20 million doses/week after initial delivery.
    - 950 thousand doses for Washington; 420 thousand doses/week after initial delivery.
- 

**Goal:** Immunize and protect 6.7 million Washington residents.

**Challenge:** Deliver 13.4 million vaccine doses (two doses per person).

\* As of August 31, 2009

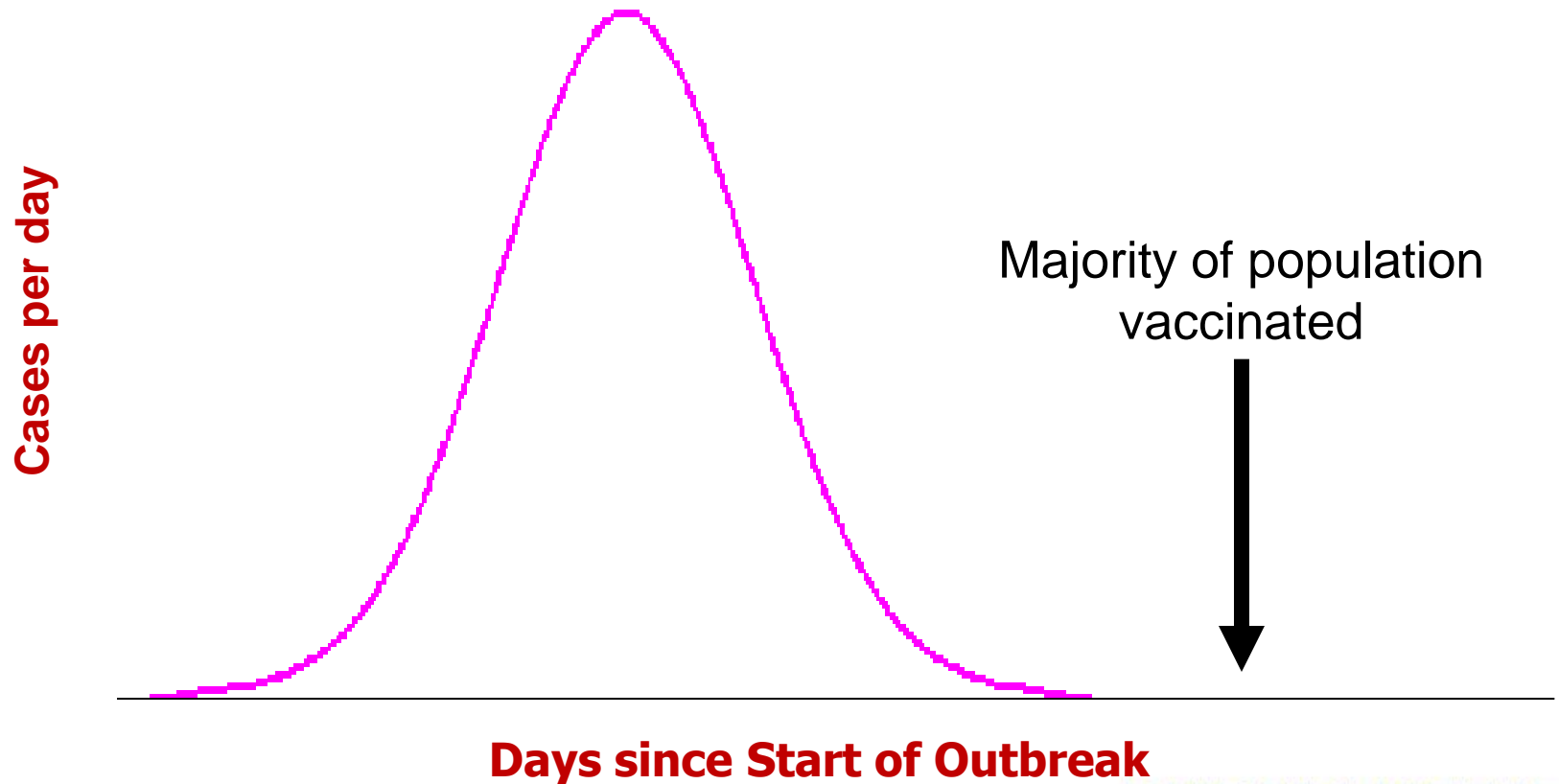
## Priority Groups

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention identified **five initial priority groups** for vaccination:

- Pregnant women.
- Live with/provide care for infants under six months old.
- Health care and emergency services personnel.
- Children and young adults aged 6 months - 24 years.
- People aged 25 – 64 who have medical conditions putting them at higher risk for influenza-related complications.

**In Washington** there are over 2 million people between the ages of 6 months – 24 years alone.

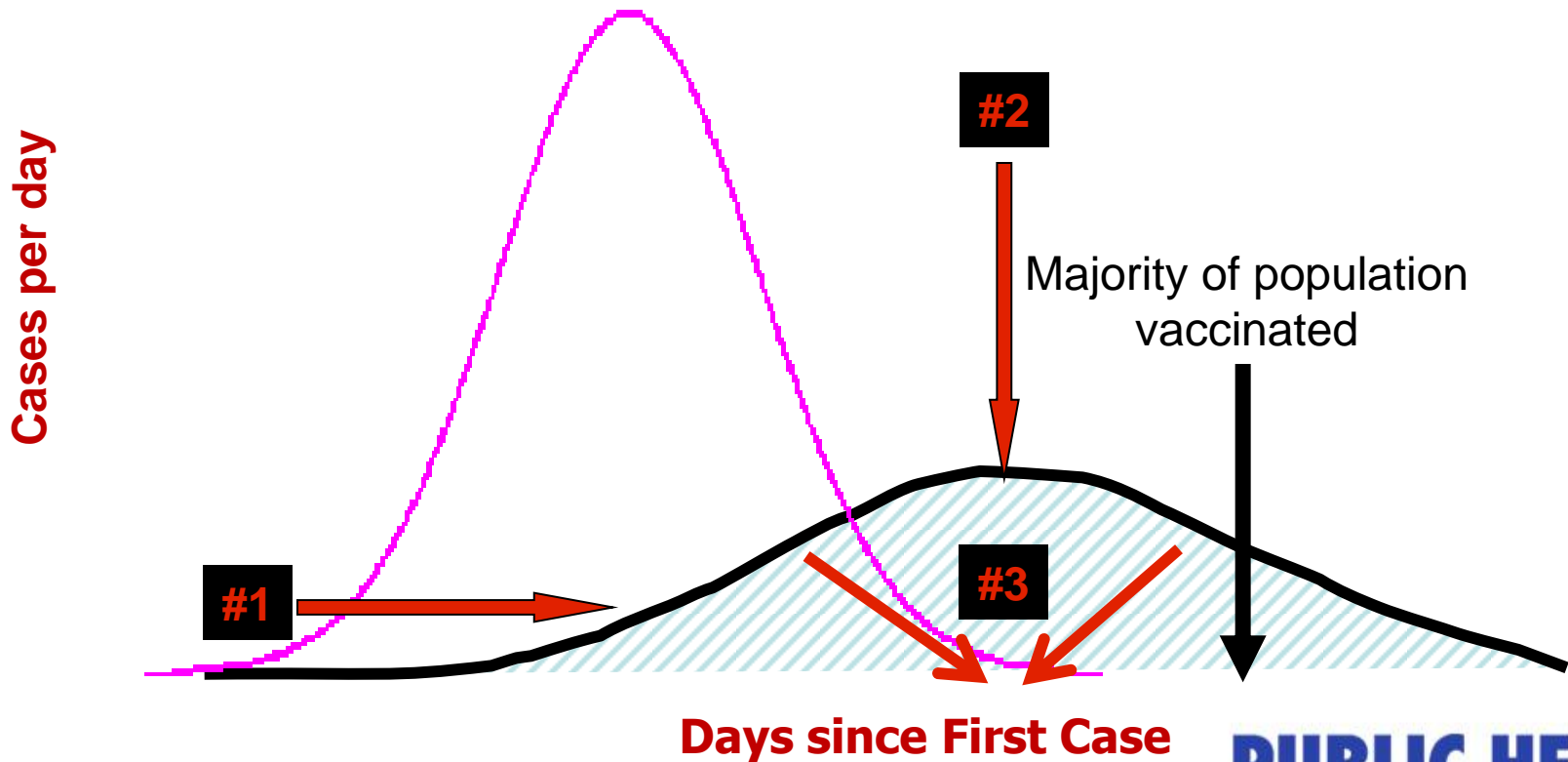
## Outbreak without virus prevention & containment measures



# Outbreak with prevention & containment measures

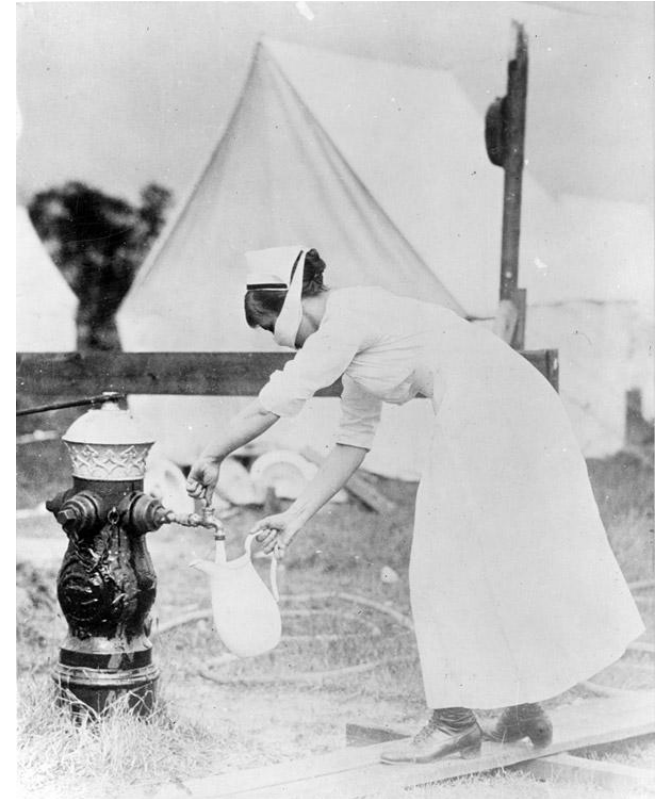
## Goals of prevention:

1. Delayed outbreak peak
2. Lower outbreak peak
3. Decrease total number of cases



## What we're doing

- Flu monitoring and investigation.
- Antiviral drugs.
- Providing vaccine.



## What we're doing

- Assuring adequate care.
- Working with partners.
- Informing the public.

- Wash your hands.
- Cover your cough.
- Get your flu shots.
- Try to avoid contact with sick people.
- Make a plan.
- Stay home if you're sick.

## What you can do

stop the spread of germs



**clean  
your  
hands**



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[www.doh.wa.gov](http://www.doh.wa.gov)

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## More information

Washington State Department of Health

<http://www.doh.wa.gov/h1n1/>

Local public health departments

<http://www.doh.wa.gov/LHJMap/>

Federal government

<http://www.flu.gov/>